THE IDOL OF LONDON

Mlle. Bernhardt's Indisposition and Her Caprices.

POETICAL TRIBUTES.

Her Soirees Dramatiques and Her Speeches.

LONDON, June 26, 1879. It was hardly to be expected that the high spirited lady who has made London captive would sit still under the attacks which have been made upon her in consequence of her failure to appear in "L'Etrangère" at last Saturday's matinée. That un-fortunate scene at the Gaiety furnished ample op-portunity for a reactionary grumble at the famous actress and the famous company. "Where is the boasted organization of the Comedie Française?" exclaimed the grumblers, when, at the last moment, it a house crammed from pit to dome, they are thrown on their beamends by a caprice of the leading lady. Where is the "under study" of which we have heard so much and which is supposed to be so perfectly carried out that any rôte in the whole répertoire of the company can be taken by a substitute at a moment's notice? One of the disappointed, signing himself "Belgravia," wrote to the Standard, expressing himself strongly upon the collapse of the performance and referring scornful terms to the attack of "nerves" which had so suddenly seized the fair Sarah. This was too much for Dona Sol's equanimity, and in to-day' oudard she gives battle in a letter, of which the following is a translation :-

following is a translation:—

SARAH'S ANSWER.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE STANDARD:—

SIR—I am a little astonished that you have given publicate to the letter of "Belgravia" without first having informed yourself of the truth or the case. That letter has much pained me. I affirm to you, sir, that I warned Mr. Meyer at eleven o'clock on Saturday. Up to eleven o'clock I hoped to be able to act. But the vomiting of bood recurred with much severity at eleven o'clock and I was compelled to relinquish my desire. I regret that Mr. Meyer did not sena and nave my sickness verified. This is not the custom in France. But it is also not customary to throw any doubts on my too sickly state of health. It has occurred to people to complain of it, but not to blame me for it. The English public, which has so much good will for me, ought not to believe that I have been wanting in the respect and the acknowledgment that I owe it. As for my "nerves," as "Belgravia" expresses himself, I never teit them so much as when I read his letter. I beg that you will have the exteme courtesy to give hospitality to my letter, and receive the assurance of my best sentments.

SARAH BERNHARDT. The Mr. Meyer, unfortunate man—to whom the

letter refers-is the agent of the company here, and that portion of the British public which is interested in the matter will, I am sure, transfer its wrath from the fragile and adorable poitringire to his shoulders with the utmost readiness and alacrity. You may well believe that Sarah has fired the

heart and caused to roll in fine frenzy the eye of the

heart and caused to roll in fine frenzy the eye of the topical poet. Here is the effusion of an "exuberant enthusiast" in Punch:—

Mistress of Hearts and Arts, all met in you!

The Picturesque, informed by Soul of Passion!

Bay, dost thou feed on milk and honey-dew,
Draining from gobiets deep of classic fashion
Champague and nectur, shandy-gaff sublime,
Dashed with a pungent smack of cau-de Marah,
Aspasia, Sappho, Circe of the time?

Seductive Sarah!

"Muse?" All Muemosyne's bright brood in one!
Compound of Psyche, Phryme, Britomarte,
Ruler of storm and caim, Euroclydon
And Zeybyr! Siender Syrian Astarte!
With voice the soul of music, like that harp
Which whilom sounded in the Hall of Tara.
How dare Philistines at thy whimsies carp.
Soul-swaying Sarab!!

Soul-awaying Sarah!!

"Poseuse?" Pooh! pooh! Yet wno so well can pose
As thou, sweet statue-que slim sinuosity?

"Singoy? Abaurd! "The death's head and the rose?"

The distribution of the same level. Oh!

Shame on the dolts who hint of Dulcamara,
A propos of leve and picture show.

Serpentine Sarah!!!

Serpentine Sarah!!!
Clinging enchantress, supple siren, sweep
In lithely languarens attitudes forever,
Bewitch my gazo and make my pulses creep!
So Naiads glide—save thee, gross mortals never!
About thee plays the brightness of Queen Mab,
Dashed with romance of the girt-page in "Lara."
Commonplace snobs who chaff thee I could stab,

Commosplace anobs who chaff theo I could stab,
Suggestive Sarah!!!!

Oh, idol of the hour and of my heart!
Who calls thee crasy half and half capricious?
A compound of Lionne's and Baruum's part,
In outrecuidance rather injudicious?
Ah! head them not! Play, scribble, sculp, sing, paint,
Pose as a Plastic Proteus, min cara:
Sapphic, seraphic, quintessential, quaint,
Semillante Sarah!!!!!

This, however, does not exhaust *Punch's* ideas on a subject, for on the next page is another outburst ailed "A Query of the Day":—

Che sara Sara!
Acis per-ruru!
Sculptress and paintress,
Procuse and laintress.

And so on. The idol of the hour could fill a large album with the prose and poetry which has been poured forth by enthusiastic London.

about with the prose and poetry which has been poured forth by enthusiastic London.

SARAN'S SORREES DRAMATIQUES.

The fact is that never in the whole of her career has the leading lady of the Comedie Française worked so hard (and been so well rewarded) as during her stay in London. "Giggner Targent" is a sacred saying in France, and it is not forgotten in expatristion. What with her duties at the theatre and her \$500 sorres dramatiques in such inclement weather as still continues to drown and depress London, it stands to reason that her powers should rail now and then. The evening before the memorable fasco at the Gaiety I believo she had a sorred dramatique on hand, and could not therefore teel able to present Mistress Clarkson in "L'Etrangère" at two o'clock next day and Dofin Sol in "riternami" the same evening. The sorres dramatiques of Sara Bernhardt have been quite a leature of this season. She has given performances at Mrs. Brassey's, Mrs. Borthwick's, Mrs. Raili's and many other houses of the wealthy and fashionable. The Whitekall Review has the following paragraph on one of the sorres—that at the base of the authors of the starters. the following paragraph on one of the source—that at the house of the authoress of the "Voyage of the

at the house of the authoress of the "Voyage of the Bunbeam":—

SARAH AT MRS. BRASSEY'S.

"The more Boßa Sol is seen the more she is liked, and the incense kindled by royaity at Mrs. Borthwick's was almost overpowering at Mrs. Brassey's. How many cards were sent out I know not; but the rooms at No. 24 Park lane were so rull that the peris who came late were not only shut out of Paradise, but were fortunate if they got a place within a few yards of the tep of the stafes. By some skillind device—known only to the travelled hostess and kept a profound secret by her—Mrs. Brassey's adlows are so arranged that, after they are apparently over rull, between forty and fifty persons are able to find places. I believe this is partly effected by the system of displacement of males, who, having taken time by the forelock, and planted themselves, as they fondly imagine, in a secure and favorable position, are relegated to their proper position in the extreme rear. It matters not who you are; squires of dames are no respecters of persons, not seven of ex-First Lords of the Admiralcy, and you must accept the inevitable. With not who you are; squires of dames are no respecters of persons, not even of ex-First Lords of the Admirally, and you must accept the inevitable. With much difficulty a lane, such as is formed for royalty, is made, and Mile. Sarah floats by you on the host's arm. She is in a billowy robe, which passes the teeble pean of men to describe. She has a sort of shoulder-knot of flowers, a gigantic red rose gleaming boildly among them, and the rear guard is composed of a solitary female attendant. Ex roate Sarah beatows many greetings, and then an envious Japanicse screen hides her. It is a valeire that she charms and fascinates us to-night, and by common consent she is at her best. The evening does not pass without its incident. At M. Boucher's sarnest request a window has been litted out, but the night air is death to Sarah Bernhardt, and the unlucky Boucher, in a loud aside, is peremptorily bidden to remedy the evil. But whatever else he may have in his pocket a window is not among the contents of nis peaks, so the play is incontinently stopped until blinds and curtains are drawn and it is explained by Joliet that 'Mile. Sarah' positively cannot act under an open window. Mrs. Brassey gave us a tremendous programme—Le Date Famic' (with Mile. Themard and M. Baillet, La Presentation' 'Mile. Themard and M. Baillet, La Presentation' in the Monther, Baillet and Joliet, singing by pretty inthe Marie Vanzandt and Signori Brighend and Del Penete, with the incomparable sindings at the plantorte. The whole a complete success."

she was not sufficiently applieded; and finally, she disappointed a large audience which had assembled on Saturday morning at the Gaiety, by sending down, about an hour before the time for raising the curiain, to say she could not act. That dejenser at the Mansion House seems to have been a had business altogether. In the first place, as a "feed," it is described as atrocious, meagre and stinted. Then the French people were disappointed at not being received in the Egyptian Hall instead of the Long Parlor, and Miss Bernhardt complained that the Lord Mayor was without his wig, which, she asserted, he wore constantly when in Paris. One of the company, M. Thiron, loudly protested that it was an indignity to receive the troupe of the Comedie Française in a room in which there was a bust of Wellfington. Miss Bernhardt is not wholly ignorant of the Euglish tongue. At the end of one or two speeches she clapped her hands vehemently and screamed out, "All-val-ght!"

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

INSTALLATION OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF ENG-LAND AS MASTER OF THE LODGE OF ANTI-QUITY-WHAT THE "TIMES" SAYS ABOUT IT-

NOTABLE FREE MASONS. NOTABLE FIFE MASONS.

Prince Leopold of England has been installed at the Free Masons' Hall, London, as the Master of the Lodge of Antiquity. This event gives the London Times an excuse for an interesting editorial on the subject of royal and notable Free Masons. It seems that the office which Prince Leopold now fills was worthily filled by his great uncle, the Duke of Sussex, for thirty-four years. This association with a royal personage is not, however, the only or the greatest distinction of the Lodge of Antiquity. William III. was initiated into Masonry in this lodge, which then bore the name of St. Paul's, and in which Sir Christopher Wren officiated as mas ter for eighteen years. It received from him what is both a treasure and a curiosity—that is, the mallet or gavel used by Charles II. to lay the foundation stone wood of the original structure. He also gave it a fragment of the stone of the Roman temple which stood on the site of the present Cathedral, and which was dug up when the foundations were laid. That Freemasoury, substantially the same in kind as that which now exists, was practised in this country as far back as the time of Henry VI. is by no means improbable. It has been surmised that the King himself was a member of the Order, though nothing more is proved in support of this than that he left behind him a manuscript containing certain parts of Ma-sonic ritual. The existence of such a lodge as that of Antiquity, working under an immemorial constitution, and over which Sir Christopher Wren presided as Master, carries back the Order in this coun-

of Antiquity, working under an immemorial constitution, and over which Sir Christopher Wren presided as Master, carries back the Order in this country to a period sufficiently remote to satisfy any reasonable person, and even to endow it with an archeological status.

However well iounded the doubts may be as to the right of Free Masons to claim an ancient origin for their order, it is indisputable that the order itself is widely diffused over the earth and wields an extended power. Not long ago we published some statistics on this subject, and these figures could not fail to produce a strong impression. There is no civilized country in which many Masonic lodges cannot be found, and the more civilized the country, the greater the number of these lodges. Russia is the only nation concerning which no Masonic statistics are forthcoming, the reason being that in Russia Free Masons have long shared with Jews the antipathy and condemnation of those in authority. Nowhere do Free Masons abound more than in the United States, and nowhere are they now held in higher honor, yet there was a time when they were the opprobrium of citizons of the North Americaan Ropublic. When Miss Martineau visited the United States and wrote her "Society in America" she found the Masonic Order the object of general denunciation and antipathy. A curious and interesting list might be compiled of the distinguished persons who have been Free Masons. Many men of note have been active members of the Order. The supposition that Cardinal Wolsey presided ever a lodge may be classed among unauthenticated stories. There is evidence in favor of Bacon being a Free Mason, which every understanding reader can gather from a perusal of his "New Atlants." An ingenious attempt has been made to prove that Shakespeare belonged to the craft; but, then, what is there that Shakespeare has not been credited with having done? Most of our countrymen of note during the last and the present German Emperor and the Crown Prince have followed the example set them by the i

They even turn the lodge meeting to a very practical purpose—that of promoting great engineering enterprises. M. Littre, being recently mentioned among those persons who deserved credit for setting on foot a scheme for piercing the Isthmus of Panama, declared in explanation that the project had really been conceived in the Lodge of Clemente-Amitic, or which he became a member in 1875. So far as has been shown, the five or six million Freemasons who inhabit the earth have never deserved the denunciations which the head of the Roman Catholic Church has often levelled against them. Notwithstanding the condemnation of successive Popes the Order flourishes in such purely Roman Catholic countries as France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, Mexico and Lrazil. In France there are 237 lodges; in Spain, 300; in Portugal, 22: in Rialy, 10; in Belgium, 15; in Mexico, 13, and in Brazil 255. In the United Kingdom there are nearly two thousand lodges, while in the United States the number nearly reaches ten thousand. During the worst days in English history, when Parliament in a Irenzy of terror passed laws against secret societies, the society of Freemasoury was specially excepted. The act of 1729 exempts the lodges of Freemzsons from the pains and penalities inflicted upon United Englishmen, Scotsmen, Britons and Irishmen, doing so on the ground that Masonic meetings are in a great measure directed to charitable purposes. The act of 1817, which was designed to carry out the intent of that of 1729 more effectually, specifically exempts Freemasons and Quakers from its operation. Indeed, those persons who have seen the palatal establishments for the education of the sons and daughters of Free Masons cannot doubt that the Order amply justifies its existence in this country. When our royal princes, says the Times, associate themselves with Freemasony they not only follow an excellent family example, but they perform duties which cannot but heighten their popularity. In undertaking to disclarge the active functions of Master of t

ARABIA'S SALVATION.

A NEW MESSIAH UBGING THE ARABS TO FREE THEMSELVES FROM TURKEY—SIXTY THOUSAND PERSONS ENROLLED IN THE ARMY OF SALVA-

A political and social movement of some impor. tance (says a letter from Aleppo in the St. Petersburger Zeitung) is now in progress among the Arabs. Since 1875 the Arabs have looked upon the events which have taken place in the Turkish Empire as a sure sign of its coming downfall, and in December of that year the Arabian Messiah, as the Sheik of Derejah calls nimseif, issued an appeal to the Arabs urging them to take steps for their preservation in view of the disasters which were threatening the Empire. In this document he stated that "the Knalifate usurped by the Ottomans was full of danger for all true believers, and especially for the Arabs. The fundamental idea of Islam—the emancipation of the world from the letters of unbelief—has long been repudiated by the Sultans. Mahmoud II. abolbeen repudiated by the Sultans. Mahmoud II. abolicated by Jolies that 'Mile. Sarah' positively cannot act under an open window. Mrs. Brassey gave has a tremendous programme—'Le Date Fatale (with Mile. Thenard and M. Baillet). 'La Presentation' (Mile. Thenard and M. Baillet). 'La Presentation' (Mile. Thenard, 'Valèrie' (Sarah Bernhardt. Thenard and M. Boucher, Baillet and Johet), singing by precty little Marie Vanzandt and Signori Brighout and Del Puente, with the incomparable Signing by precty little Marie Vanzandt and Signori Brighout at the planoforte. The whole a complete success.'

fam told that Sarah Bernhardt has sold the best of her pictures exhibited in her gallery at Piccadilly—'La Fennne aux Perruches'—to an American for \$600. You probably have some examples of the versatile lady's taient in New York aiready; this one, the Lady and Her Parrots, is considered the best of those with which she has favored the London sightseers, although Prince Leopoid selected the large picture of the "Palinbearer."

[From the London World.]

[Alle. Sarah Bernhardt has railen considerably in public estimation during the last week. She behaved radiely and slilly at the Mansion House in Eston place, where she was faifilling a paid engagement, alleging as the reason that ished without scruple the manners and customs of

pledge himself on the Koran to hold in readiness such arms as the Central Committee might prescribe. Even in Mecca and Medina the majority of the inhabitants belong to the organization, and men go openly about the streets with parti-colored stones (denoting a member of the society) in their turbans. It is added that each sub-committee is now in a position to assemble all the members in each district, fully armed and equipped, at any point within the district at three weeks notice. The funds of the society are said already to amount the nearly 5,000,000 silver pisatres.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS IRISHMAN.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN GRAY UNVEILED IN DUBLIN-A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

DUBLIN, June 24, 1879. To-day Sackville street and the neighborhood were the theatre of a great popular display, which was a pleasing contrast to the scenes that have been so often enacted there of late years when Fenian funerals thronged the thoroughfares of Dublin. Today it was the unveiling of a statue and the inauguration of a monument to a civic benefactor, the late Sir John Gray. He is generally known outside Dub-lin as the proprietor of the *Preeman's Journal*, a newspaper which he brought to a high measure of efficiency and financial success. But among the citizens of Dublin he is much more generally remembered for an excellent achievement in a different line. In the teeth of an unscrupulous and obstinate opposition, and in spite of the efforts of a ring of selfish monopolists, he secured for this city and the surrounding district an abundant supply of pure water. It will hardly be credited that there was any difficulty about such a matter. After a violent

of the content of the venerable prelate should be agreement of the content of the venerable prelate should be agreed to the content of the co

HASSAN AND HUSSAIN.

RELIGIOUS PLAY OF THE FAR EAST-A MO-HAMMEDAN PASSION PLAY OF OBERAM-[From the London Daily Telegraph.]

In the far distant East, where imagination plays a greater part in the movements of every-day life than in these colder and harder climes, there is celein these colder and harder climes, there is cele-brated once every year the famous miracle play of "Hassan and Hussain." Like the passion play of Oberanmergau it is not strictly orthodox, for only the dissenters from Mohammedanism called "Shishs" bear a part in it. But it is so rare in its fervor and so curious in its wild language that the translation of it which Sir Lewis Pelly has just given to the world will be hailed as one of the most walcome and novel contributions to dramstic literawelcome and novel contributions to dramstic literature. Hassan and Hussain, to be brief, were opponents to the Caliphato successors, Abu Beker, Omar and Othman, sons of Ali; they declared that he and he alone was the true representa-tive of the Prophet, and in defence of these tenets they gave away their lives. To Hassan fell the death of poisoning, his wife administering the fatal draught. The end of Hussain, however, was far more imposing. Surrounded by his enemies he fortified himself in a great camp on the Plain of Kerbela, and then prepared to die as became a Mussulman and a hero. His foes were implacable, and the battle between them and the followers of the victim was long and bloody. Hussain was ready to die, and, washing himself, anointed his person with musk, in order that on entering para-

specimens, and in spins of the effects of a ringer of such man and a lance. The town were impleated, and the such as the street of the such as the suc

attends the observance of the Mohurrum, the Miracle Play is merely fanatical in its nature. On the contrary, the work which the historian has so excellently performed shows that the story as told is one of exceeding sweeness and pervaving beauty. There is even breathed a surprising spirit of forgiveness for those who compassed the death of the two brothers, which might hardly be expected in so terrible a history. As the Archangel Gabriel stands by the side of Mohammed, it is with no feelings of anger against these rebels that the Prophet is animated. He does not even weep for his two murdered grandchildren, but on account of the misguided Mussulmans who have wrought this deed of shame. "It is," cries he, "for the sake of my people that I am so sorry, O Hussain! for this reason I pour down tears from my eyes." Hassan, too, as he stands in presence of the Eternal, calis not for vengesance, but entreats, "For the honor, dignity and glory of Thy chosen prophet, Monammed; on my account, also, who am Hassan, forgive the sins of the followers of my grandrather!" Throughout the whole play there is indeed a strong and unexpected tenderness of heart which is strangely moving, even when the reader or spectator belongs to a different creed from that protessed by those who are so deeply moved. The affection of the wite, Fatima, for her husband, Ali, is told with such pathos as may well bring a tear to the listener's eye, and it can easily be understood that the susceptible Oriental is protoundly touched as soon as he hears how she turns away from a feast of rich fruit provided for her, and says to her maid, "On, damsel, since my lord and husband is not present to partake of the same with me, the pomegranates do not seem agreeable to my palate." Nor is the eloquence of the extraordinarily various dranatis personae unworthy of the story they tell. On the contrary, the appeal of Hussain to his persecutor for mercy is fuil of grandeur;—"Oh, thou who art intoxicated sadly with the wine of sorrow, if they would shaten to the pala

A RUSSIAN BANK ROBBERY.

A REMARKABLE PIECE OF WORK-DIGGING A SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE-HOW THE THIEVES

WERE CAPTURED. The Pravedelstvenni Vestnik thus describes the great robbery of 1,700,000 rubles from the Kherson Chancellerie:-"On June 4-16th the government officials at Kherson found on their arrival at Kaznatchistyo or Chancellerie that the vault had been broken into during the night and the money belonging to the Imperial State Bank removed. An inspection revealed that an entrance had been effected from a subterranean passage, forty-five feet in length, running from a private house near the Chancellerie. This residence was found to be empty, the thieves having fled from it after appropriating the govern-ment money. As soon as the cashier arrived the funds in the vault were examined, and it was then found that bank notes to the value of 1,579,688 rubies had been stolen, besides 1,000 blank forms for passports, 125 government stamps and a number of government securities." A telegram received on the 18th uit, adds that "thanks to the energetic measures adopted by the Governor of Kherson, the principal culprits, with bank notes to the value of 1,066,308 rubles, have been arrested outside the town." A series of telegrams from the special correspondent of the Golos on the 17th uit. gives fuller porticulars:—"The amount stolen from the Kherson Chancellerie is found to exceed 1,709,000 rubles. The securities in the vault of the Kannatchisvo are kept in iron safes. Of seven belonging to the Government Bank three were found broken open on the morning funds in the vault were examined, and it was then

of the robbery, and these three were precisely the ones which contained the most money. The thieves appear to have made no endeavor to open the remaining safes, which only contained the current cash of the Kaznatchisvo and the securities of private individuals. They also left behind in the three saics a number of coupons and bonds which they would have experienced a difficulty in disposing of. Opposite the large and massive building occupied by the Chancelierie is "House Komsina." A fortnight ago (about the 5th of June) this residence was hired by a lady, who gave herself out to be the wife of Dr. Nikitin. With her were a cook and a page. A few days after her arrival two bricklayers were engaged by her to effect some repairs in her lodgings, and these were seen to enter the house every morning up to the date of the robbery. The Chancelerie is usually closed on Suntays, and the thieves took advantage of this to break into the place on June 15. Immediately the robbery was discovered a rush was made to Komsina House, which was found closed and devoid of inmates. The underground operations of the thieves excited great interest among the officials. The tength of the subterranean passage exceeded seven fathoms, and was situated about six feet under the soil. The passage was cut almost square, and was about a yard wide and high. The earth had been removed in baskets, and stored in nearly every room in the house. In order to admit air into the tunnel a tube taken from the kitchen flue had been passed through the ground in the garden. The whole affair was very skilfully and carefully managed." A telegram, dated the 18th, adds:—"To-day, on the steppe, six miles from Kherson, the police captured the leading culprits concerned in the Kaznatchisve robbery, They had put up at a house in a Cossack village, the doctor's wife and the bricklayer Alexai Kolemenko, and in two bags in their possession were found a nam and a read the charge of complicity in the robbery."

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

of the army. When they return to their homes after their two years and a haif of service they make propagands for Germanism in their own and their neighbors' families, the success of which becomes year by year more manitest. In fact, Alsace-Lorraine is fast settling down to contented acceptance of its destiny, and in another Gecade will probably become as steadfastly German as the Mark Brandenburg or Pomerania. To the schievement of this end the appointment of Count Manteufiel seems likely to contribute. His Excellency, it will be remembered, displayed great tact and conciliatory ability when in command of the German force that occupied-several French departments until the completion of the war indemnity payments. An experienced statesman, trained administrator and veteran soldier, he is also one of the Emperor's oldest personal friends, and has for many years past enjoyed the reputation of possessing his Majesty's confidence in an exceptional degree. His government in Elsass-Lothringen will be regarded, and correctly, as the practical exponence of the Emperor's views and wishes. That it may prove so is carnestly to be desired in the interest of the populations about to be submitted to his immediate guidance and management.

about, and is intended, as a rule, to be placed in the captain's cabin. Over the card are two index hands, which can be adjusted to any angle allowing of greater or less deviation in steering to either the port or starboard side. Assuming the captain, on quitting the deck, to have given instructions to steer the ship on a certain course, he sets the index hands to a certain angle, allowing the steersman a given latitude for deviation either to port or starboard of that course. Instead of having to be constantly watching the compass as at present, to see that his orders are carried out, the captain leaves the instrument to tell him by its silence if they are and by its sounds if they are not obeyed. Should the ship be steered off her course beyond the limit allowed on either side an electric alarm bell rings instantaneously, and, moreover, continues ringing until the right course is resumed. The index hands can be raised away from the card, when the bell becomes disconnected and the compass can be used like an ordinary one. The means whereby this useful result is attained may be thus briefly stated.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPASS.

The metal point on which the card is hung is insulated from the compass bowl, and to it is attached a wire from one pole of a small battery. About an inch above the card, placed parallel to its surface and attached to its metal centre (which is insulated from the compass bowl, and to it is attached a wire from one pole of a small battery. About an inch above the card. This arm is, therefore, in metallic communication with the wire from the battery already referred to. The glass lid of the compass has a short brass rod working within a tube passing through it. These are severally attached to two brass milled heads above the glass lid and to the two movable index hands beneath the glass. These are for the index hands of the compass has a short brass rod working within a tube passing through it. These hands can, by means of the two milled heads, be moved round to any position over any point

is simple and compact, and the invention promises to subserve a very useful purpose in navigation. By its use the captain will be saved much afriety, and the knowledge that there is a check upon them will serve to render officers more vigilant and steersmen more careful. Headlands and rocks may thus be guarded against with much greater security, while in the case of tessels riding at anchor in a port or roa I this compass will at once give intimation of swinging—a matter of importance, especially at night, when many vessels are together. In short, the dangers of navigation generally will be considerably lessoned by its use.

ENGLAND'S AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE ENGLISH TENANT FARMERS-NECESSITY OF LEGISLATION TO

[From the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, June 26.] The prospect of the people's food becoming much cheaper than it is now is daily growing more cer-tain. Although many English farmers are abandoning their calling because it has grown unprofit-able, the price of butcher meat still places it beyond the reach of vast masses of the population. Earl Derby thinks that while the supply of grain may be surrendered to a foreigner, the British farmer will always be able to hold his own in the meat market. The foreign meat trade, however, is still in its infancy, and great efforts are being made for its development. Scarcely a week passes without tidings of some improvement in the transit of cattle reaching our shores. A few days ago it was resolved to fit up a whole fleet of steamers trading between New York and Giasgow on the most approved scientific principles for the traffic in butcher meat. It is, indeed, a pity that the farmer should be compelled. to view with apprehension the opening of the mar-kets of the world. But the conditions under which

he is necessitated to prosecute his profession render apprehension almost inevitable.

Is PROTECTION POSSITLE?

Happily there is no demand made by agriculturists for a renewal of protection. That cruze is exploded, and even were it not, the people of England would never tolarsto another breast as. The more carefully had not be a substantial to the content of the c

man, trained administrator and voieran soldier, he is also one of the Empero's oldest personal friends, and has for many years pust enjoyed the reputational degree. His government in Elessa-Lotteringen will be regarded, and correctly, as the practical exponence of the Emperova's views and wishes. That iterat of the populations about to be submitted to his immediate guidance and managequer.

TELL-TALE MARINEL'S COMPASS.

[From the London Times.]

A very ingenious application of electricity to the purposes of navigation has recently been effected by Mr. Henry A. Severn, of Herne Hill, who has aucceded in producing a mariner's compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. In the construction of this compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. In the construction of this compass which enables the captain or officer in charge to hear, by the ringing of a bell, when the vessel is out of the ordered course. In the construction of the saip for the purposes of maxing and breaking metallic coutact, which causes an electric bell to be sounded, and thus to announce the fact that the vessel is of her course. The whole of the apparatus is contained in a small box which is easily carried about, and is intended, as a rule, to be placed in the captain's cabin. Over the card are two index hands, which can be adjusted to any angle allowing the storeman has a production to a secretal ending allowing the storeman as board of that course. Instead of having to be constantly which has not cortain angle, allowing the storeman as board or that course. Instead of having to be constantly which the card is hung is instead to the view of the course beyond the limit allowed on chirt reside and electric slarm belief in the price of cheese, butter, milk, eggs and poultants of the course of the course beyond the limit allowed the course of the course beyond the limi

GERMANY AND THE PAPACY.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, at Rot writes:—"The reports that have appeared in the newspapers concerning the hitch in the negotiations between the Vatican and Berlin have disconcerted both Prince Bismarck and Cardinal Nine, and it is both Prince Bismarck and Cardinal Nins, and it is carefully asserted now that no interruption has oc-curred in the projects tending to reconcilistion, but that some preliminaries have to be settled before the amnesty can be safely granted. But the golden op-portunity of the Golden Wedding lost, small faith is put in these assertions; and it is well known that a large portion of the German clergy refuse the whole-saic adhesion to Bismarck's schemes which is de-manded as the one que non of their return to favor.